

## INTERNATIONAL

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## Toll Put at 95 As Clashes in Iran Continue

TEHRAN, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Troops opened fire on Moslem demonstrators for the third straight day today, killing at least one person, and nine members of parliament walked out on a speech by the country's new premier.

Radio Iran said that troops in the holy city of Qom fired into a crowd of religious Moslems, who had ignored the martial-law directive imposed Friday. The report said that one person died but gave no other details.

It was the third consecutive day of bloodshed between the troops and Moslems, who are demanding that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi end his liberalization trend and return Iran to the ways of Islam.

## Carter Bid On Inflation Held Near

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — President Carter's chief economic advisers have urged him to adopt a tougher anti-inflation program calling for a 7 percent lid on wage increases and a 5.75 percent limit on price increases, with government sanctions against violators.

Mr. Carter is considered certain to approve the program, which was outlined in a memo to him last Wednesday by the Cabinet-level Economic Policy Group. A copy of the memo was obtained by The Los Angeles Times.

Although compliance with the anti-inflation program would still be voluntary, violators would be subject to investigation by the Council on Wage and Price Stabilization and to a variety of government sanctions to force compliance.

In another move to strengthen the anti-inflation program, James McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget and a member of the Economic Policy Group, plans to recommend to Mr. Carter that the 1980 budget deficit be held to \$30 billion, \$7.5 billion below the figure that the president had been aiming for.

The government also confirmed that dozens of people died upon by troops in Tehran Friday have died, raising the official death toll to 95.

But ambulance drivers and employees at south Tehran's main cemetery corroborated initial reports from witnesses that as many as 250 persons were killed. Gravediggers said there were not enough plots to bury all the victims of the daylight shooting.

Troops patrolled the capital and massed in front of Baharestan, the parliament square, where Premier Jaaffer Sharif-Emami presented his national unity program to the Majlis, or parliament, during consideration of a vote of confidence in the government.

**Disruption in Parliament**

But nine members disrupted the presentation, shouting, "We don't accept you, Sharif Emami. Your hand is stained with the blood of your countrymen. You've killed so many in so short a time," and left the building.

Today's parliamentary session lasted an hour and was postponed until Tuesday, when members were expected to pass a motion of confidence and ratify the martial-law declaration.

Premier Sharif-Emami, appointed by the shah 16 days ago to help solve the political crisis, said that the shah had been forced to declare martial law because his political liberalization program was abused.

Iran's one-party system was replaced Aug. 27 by lifting the ban on additional political factions. Fourteen parties emerged as a result, but martial law now governs their operation.

Iranian newspapers reported more than 100 cases of arson and attacks on banks, police kiosks, a restaurant and three cinemas. A four-story department store was gutted by fire.

**Journalists Arrested**

Yesterday, the army imposed press censorship, arresting scores of journalists and opposition leaders. Radio Iran said that demonstrators in the capital set fire to two banks, a restaurant, a department store and burned two cars.

Tehran's international airport was functioning normally and arriving passengers were being taken to their hotels by special vehicles carrying armed guards, the radio said.

Under the guns of army tanks, thousands of weeping relatives walked to a cemetery 18 miles out of town to identify the bodies of demonstrators killed Friday, among them many children, witnesses said.

Despite the army's orders to shoot to kill, more demonstrators gathered in a public square — gruesomely nicknamed "execution square" because of earlier violence there — and shouted anti-government slogans until troops arrived and opened fire.

**Freeze Favored**

Mr. McIntyre also is known to favor strongly a freeze on hiring of federal employees, an action that the Economic Policy Group is ex-

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Troops stand ready against arm-waving crowds of anti-shah protesters in Tehran



Residents, defying martial law, rummage through some burned out cars and rubble in the capital.

## On Some Questions

### Progress Seen at Camp David

By Charles Mohr

THURMONT, Md., Sept. 10 (NYT) — The Camp David summit conference on the Middle East has made progress on some questions dividing Egypt and Israel, but "substantial differences still remain on other important issues," White House spokesman Jody Powell said yesterday.

[Today, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said, "Things are going well."] But Mr. Powell added that "there is simply no basis at this point for informed speculation on

the outcome of this summit" conference and declined to predict a successful conclusion of the discussions among President Carter, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Mr. Begin.

Mr. Powell's brief statement, which had been approved by all three parties to the conference being held at Camp David near here, was the first effort since the three leaders gathered Tuesday to characterize the prolonged meeting.

Mr. Powell declined to discuss or explain which particular issues blocking a peace settlement in the Middle East had yielded to agree-

ment and which were still in dispute between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin.

The first direct comment since the closely guarded talks began was made by Mr. Begin when the three men traveled in an armored limousine from their Camp David compound to the Gettysburg Civil War battlefield about 20 miles away.

[At a stop where the three men and their aides were told of Confederate reverses, reporters were able to talk out questions about how the summit talks were proceeding.]

[President Carter and President Sadat merely smiled and shrugged. But Mr. Begin came up to the reporter and shook some hands.]

[You can see things are going very well," Begin said, in his only comment.]

For practical purposes, the work of the conference came to a virtual halt yesterday.

Because of the Jewish Sabbath, which did not end until sundown, Mr. Begin was unavailable for negotiations with the other two partners.

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## Papers Detail How U.S. Broke Axis Codes

### Documents Show That Japan Operated Spy Ring With Spain

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — The only apparent overt U.S. move against the TO ring was on April 6, 1943, when its leader and the former Spanish foreign minister were assassinated in a park in Madrid. Japan's minister to Madrid cabled Tokyo that the two men were attacked on U.S. orders.

"On April 6 [Serrano] Suner [the one-time Spanish foreign minister] and the chief of the TO net were assaulted by two ruffians while walking in El Retiro Park and narrowly escaped with their lives," he cabled. "The lads were apprehended and confessed that the American Embassy bad asked them to kill the two gentlemen. The Spanish government, for the time being, is keeping this matter strictly sub rosa, but is conducting a thorough secret investigation."

The identity of the leader of the TO ring is never revealed in the documents released to the archives. Nor are the names of the spy ring's members in the United States except to note that there were "at least six and probably eight" spies working for TO throughout the war.

All but one are identified as Spaniards. The military attaché in the Spanish Embassy in Washington is identified as a member of the ring. So are the consuls in New Orleans, New York and San Francisco, all port cities where information on the sizes and departures of ship convoys was vital to the enemy during the war.

A late arrival to the TO net was a

sophisticated eavesdropping and code-breaking — not radar as Hitler's high command thought — was the secret weapon that broke the German U-boat stranglehold on the Atlantic sea lanes in World War II, according to formerly top secret documents just turned over to the National Archives.

Allied interception and decoding of German radio messages eventually sifted out those between Adm. Karl Doenitz's command and its U-boats, pinpointing the submarine locations at sea and often sealing their doom.

The Germans, according to the unnammed National Security Agency writer of a report on the battle of the Atlantic, "apparently never really believed" that the Allies could be intercepting and decoding such sensitive messages.

Adm. Doenitz apparently thundered at technical experts all over Nazi Germany, demanding that they come up with the new equipment needed to combat the Allied radar that he believed was responsible for locating and sinking his U-boats. Help is coming, he kept radioing his U-boat commanders, exhorting his U-boats to keep attacking.

**Greatest Threat**

The admiral was not overstating the value of cutting the sea lanes between the Allied arsenal in the United States and the fighting units in Europe, Africa and the Soviet Union. Said the NSA on this point:

"The rapid depletion of the allied merchant fleets at the source of al-

lied supplies constituted the greatest single threat of defeat ever encountered in our war with Germany."

But Adm. Doenitz' insistence on directing every step of the battle of the Atlantic through radio commands gave the edge to the Allies even before they had the ships and planes needed to move against the U-boats.

Heading points and operational plans were ordered by radio after the U-boats had put to sea," the NSA said. "U-boats were not only told where to go after they had put to sea, but also when they were ex-

pected to arrive in their heading area."

Despite its gray government prose, the NSA report conveys a sense of incredulity about this way of directing the U-boats, whose survival depended on stealth.

#### Convoys Diverted

Armed with the intercepted information from their eavesdropping effort, code-named Ultra, Allied commanders were able to divert their convoys away from the waiting packs of U-boats in the Atlantic, starting in January, 1943.

"For the greater part of January," notes the NSA, "U-boat groups sweep and resweep, made course and reversed course and found nothing."

By the spring of 1943, the Allies had mobilized enough ships and planes to attack the U-boats directly rather than just evade them. U-boat losses rose in a rate of 1%

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SPIRIT OF WARS PAST — The main participants of the Camp David conference stop at a Civil War battleground. From left: Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, President Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, a battlefield guide and, far right, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Austria	125	Kenya	372
Bulgaria	20 B.F.	Lebanon	251
Denmark	350 D.K.	Luxembourg	279 C.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	50 P%
Erie	2,500 F.M.	Niger	73 K.
Finland	3,000 F.	Norway	2,747
France	1,500 O.M.	Portugal	2,748
Germany	20 P.	Spain	2,750 K.
Greece	10 P.	Sri Lanka	2,755
Iceland	10 P.	Switzerland	2,755
India	40 Pals	Turkey	2,755
Iran	10 Pals	U.S. Military (Est.)	30,125
Iraq	10 Pals	Yugoslavia	270 D.
Italy	400 Lire		

## City Center Seized

### Guerrilla Offensive Starts in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Guerrillas today seized the center of Leon, Nicaragua's second-largest city, and fought troops across the country in a broad offensive to topple the Somosa government.

"The hour of insurrection has come," the guerrillas said in a communiqué. "All the people into the streets."

A police station less than 10 miles south of Managua was attacked by guerrillas and burned to the ground.

The national guard set up checkpoints on southern access roads to the capital after the attack.

"If you go on this road, it will be strictly at your own risk," a guardman told a reporter at one of the

checkpoints. "There is no guard out there — only guerrillas."

The guerrilla offensive occurred the day after it was disclosed that two Americans hired to train Nicaraguan troops in anti-guerrilla warfare and a high national guard officer had been killed in the crash of a light plane near the Costa Rican border.

The government blamed bad weather for the crash of the twin-engine Aero Commander, but local residents said that the weather was fine. A fisherman said that the plane exploded in the air and dove into Lake Nicaragua.

## After Airliner Incident

### Rhodesia Introduces Partial Martial Law

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Prime Minister Ian Smith today announced the introduction of "a modification of martial law" and warned of strikes against black insurgents in Zambia and Mozambique, following the shooting down of a civilian airliner by the rebels.

Mr. Smith placed "the major share of the blame" for last week's Air Rhodesia airliner disaster and other acts of terrorism on the United States and Britain, and warned that he would move against the local affiliates of the insurgent-backed Patriotic Front.

But his policy address, awaited by whites for the shooting down of the Patriotic Front rebels of the Air Rhodesia airliner and the massacre of 10 of the 18 survivors, Mr. Smith said: "I understand their reaction, and their feelings. Indeed I share them." But he added that he could not "afford the luxury of giving way" to his anger.

Mr. Smith charged that the Patriotic Front is being urged to intensify the war by the Soviet Union acting through Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

He said that while the British and U.S. governments know this, "they have been unwilling to face up to the implications."

"It is absolutely clear that they [Britain and the United States] are responsible for the major share of the blame for the escalating terrorism in Rhodesia and the massacres such as that at the Elim Mission"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Crawford for 2 Russians

### U.S. Reportedly Rejected Spy Trade

FRANKFURT, Sept. 10 (AP) — U.S. officials apparently told the Kremlin that there would be no talk about the status of two accused Soviet spies in the United States until U.S. businessman Francis Crawford was out of Russia, U.S. sources said yesterday.

[President Carter and President Sadat merely smiled and shrugged. But Mr. Begin came up to the reporter and shook some hands.]

"You can see things are going very well," Begin said, in his only comment.]

For practical purposes, the work of the conference came to a virtual halt yesterday.

Because of the Jewish Sabbath, which did not end until sundown, Mr. Begin was unavailable for negotiations with the other two partners.

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Keep a Cool Head

In the 28-minute speech broadcast on radio and television, Mr. Smith repeatedly said that he could not bend to the white demands for violent reaction and must instead "keep a cool head."

He said that the introduction of martial law has been repeatedly considered, but that on examination it was decided that putting all manpower and national resources under military authority "could create as many problems, if not more, than it solved."

"And so, with typical Rhodesian

ingenuity, we have adapted to our peculiar circumstances and have now produced a plan to maximize the advantages and minimize the disadvantages," he said.

"One could term it a modification of martial law, which will enable us to streamline procedures in order to facilitate the prosecution of our war effort while at the same time leaving intact those civil authorities which are required to continue to play their part."

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**To Try to Win Loyalty****Rhodesia Opening Black Compounds**

By David B. Ottaway

(The following dispatch was submitted to Rhodesia's military censorship and parts were deleted.)

MOTOKO, Rhodesia, Sept. 10 (WP) — Rhodesia's biracial transitional government has opened the doors of three protected villages in this relatively calm zone and freed their residents. Thus it began a somewhat belated campaign to win the rural black population to its side.

The villages, similar to the strategic hamlets that the United States built in Vietnam to isolate villagers from the Viet Cong, have long been controversial, and the new government's three black leaders pledged last spring to abolish them as soon as the coming scheduled elections for a black majority government.

More than 400,000 of Rhodesia's 6.7 million blacks have been put in 263 such villages. They are concentrated in the border areas, although some are within 40 miles of Salisbury, the capital.

In the next few weeks, 12 protected villages are to be dismantled in the Motoko area, 90 miles northeast of Salisbury near the border with Mozambique, and 40,000 residents will be allowed to return to their homes. A few others are reportedly also being opened elsewhere along the eastern border, although no publicity has been given to this yet.

**We Were Prisoners'**

Blacks about to be freed from the Mudzanga protected village near here made clear how most felt about the villages. "We were prisoners," said one bluntly. "I am happy very much, very much to go home."

"The baboons were eating my crops but I couldn't protect them while I was here," said another. "Now I will sleep near my field and chase them away."

The villagers were required to

check in at the gate by 6 p.m. and sometimes several hours earlier, and to remain inside the barbed-wire enclosure until 6:30 a.m., he said.

It appeared that all 2,000 of the villagers, apart from those who lived on the site in the first place, planned to return to their homes immediately. One said that they were anxious to rebuild their houses now because the rainy season begins in November and freedom comes at the end of the year, a reference to the coming scheduled elections for a black majority government.

None of the half dozen persons interviewed seemed particularly concerned about losing the security that the village was supposed to provide from the guerrillas. "Why should we be afraid?" asked one. "They are our children."

**Checkerboard War**

The war situation in Rhodesia seems to change from district to district, creating a checkerboard pattern and making ambushes or land mines possible in this or any other rural area of the country. Motoko until recently was one of the hotter districts in Rhodesia.

"We still have terrorists in the area but they are not doing much," a man said.

Government officials will not say how many of the 263 protected villages are to be opened in the present campaign. The number, they say, is linked to the security situation.

The security situation is deteriorating. But the much-criticized transitional government is under so much pressure from the African population to show results that it has apparently decided to run the considerable risk of losing the villagers to the guerrillas, in the slim hope of gaining their loyalty by setting them free.

The villagers were required to



Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev motions yesterday to Sen. Edward Kennedy to sit for talks in the Kremlin, in which they were to discuss the strain on Soviet-U.S. relations.

**Kennedy, Brezhnev Meet on Relations**

By AP Wirephoto

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (AP) — U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy conferred yesterday with President Leonid Brezhnev and said later that Soviet-U.S. relations are "difficult now; perhaps there can be steps on both sides to bring better understanding of respective decisions."

Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., made the remark in a Moscow television interview after a two-hour meeting with Mr. Brezhnev in the Kremlin. He was here for a World Health Organization conference.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke "very frankly . . . about problems which exist between the Soviet Union and the United States," Sen. Kennedy said. An aide said that the senator would not elaborate until after his return to the United States.

Before the meeting, Sen. Kennedy said that he would urge Mr. Brezhnev to improve relations with the United States. He said that unless there are improvements, there is lit-

tle chance that the Senate will ratify a new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation agreement that is being negotiated.

Sen. Kennedy said that relations between the countries "should be built on the basis of strict observance of the

principles of equality, mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's internal affairs."

Mr. Brezhnev apparently was referring to Washington's criticisms of a recent Soviet crackdown on dissidents, which has led to strained relations.

**Carter Is Urged to Take Tougher Inflation Steps**

(Continued from Page 1)

pected to recommend to Mr. Carter.

Labor and industry have largely ignored Mr. Carter's present anti-inflation program. The program relies entirely on voluntary efforts by unions and businesses to hold wage and price increases in 1978 to levels below average rises of the previous years.

Average wages have been rising between 7 and 8 percent a year since 1976. Consumer prices so far this year have been rising at an annual rate of about 10 percent.

In their memo to Mr. Carter, the economic advisers wrote that, in view of the inflation outlook, "We cannot realistically expect actual rates of wages and price increases during 1979 to match the standards" they were recommending.

"Even under the best of circumstances, there will be some upward drift of the average wage increase above the standard because of prior contract agreements and noncompliance," they wrote.

"On the basis of experience during the guidepost and controls era, we would optimistically estimate an average rate of wage increase one-half to 1 percentage point above a 7 percent standard," they added.

In addition to Mr. McIntyre, the Economic Policy Group includes Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Chairman Charles Schultze of the Council of Economic Advisors, and White House domestic affairs adviser Stewart Eizenga.

Other presidential economic advisers, including Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Krebs, sat in on Economic Policy Group sessions and concurred in the recommendation to Mr. Carter, although Mr. Marshall had wanted the wage lid at 8 percent rather than 7 percent.

Mr. Carter is expected to announce his new anti-inflation program this month.

"My commandos are the only ones standing in the way of a takeover," Mr. Echanius said. I run all unconventional-warfare training for the guard. I am in charge of intelligence for Alegretti. I run all operations and intelligence on counteroperations against the Sandinistas. I have a \$5-million budget and I just got another \$1 million and six colonels to set up a special anti-terrorist intelligence division. A lot of people on both sides are unhappy about this and we understand one of the reasons they're going to hit me and Alegretti is to stop this program."

Mr. Echanius, who said he has written six books on hand-to-hand combat, added that he came to Nicaragua at the invitation of Maj. Anastasio Somoza, son of the president, who had been his student at the U.S. Army Special Forces (Green Beret) school at Fort Bragg, N.C.

He has appeared on the cover of Soldier of Fortune magazine and in several publications devoted to martial arts. The current issue of Soldier of Fortune carries a full-page ad for two of his books on knife fighting.

Mr. Echanius declined to say exactly how many Americans were working for the national guard or how much he or the others were paid.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the embassy could give no information about the two Americans, including their hometowns, because of the Privacy Act.

price standards after the anti-inflation program was announced. For example, the administration could modify or withdraw its program designed to reduce imports of low-cost foreign steel if the U.S. steel industry exceeded the standards.

In its memo, the Economic Policy Group also mentioned these possible sanctions:

- Examine the application of various regulations that set floors under wages or prices and, where administrative discretion is available, modify such regulations.

- Request that the regulatory agencies, in their rate-setting functions, examine not only the rate of return, but also the reasonableness of cost increases, using as a criterion, the administration's wage and price standards.

- Subject individual inflationary situations to public scrutiny by review through public hearings and reports by the Council on Wage and Price Stability (CWPB).

- The council would monitor price performance by following trends in the component items of the wholesale and consumer price indexes.

- Significant departures from a path of deceleration would trigger an investigation of individual firms in the industry," the memo said. "CWPB would use its existing powers to require firms to supply information on prices, costs, and profit margins.

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Essentially Intact

Although the Cambodian army is known to have suffered serious losses since June, it remains essentially intact and has shown no sign of crumbling in the field. In the semi-guerrilla fighting now going on, it frequently battles the Vietnamese to a standstill. The

unanswerable question is how much grinding down it can bear and bow big a price the Vietnamese are willing to pay.

Critically Intact

U.S.-Vietnamese relations are headed for a critical point at the end of this month, when President Carter will have to decide whether to extend the expiring embargo on trade with Vietnam or allow it to lapse by taking no action.

Persistent violence between Syrian military forces and Lebanese Christian forces have brought warnings from Israel that it may have to intervene in the affairs of its northern neighbor. In Iran, the shah's authority and continued reign have been brought into question by a wave of popular demonstrations against his rule and causing civil strife and violence.

Under the program, wage or price increases above the standard would be interpreted as a sign of particularly inflationary conditions in the market concerned. Shortages, excessive market power, shelter from competition or some other factor might trigger such inflation.

In such cases, the government could require individual firms who do business with the government to certify compliance with the standards for wage and price increases in their total line of business.

Although some attorneys question how far the government can legally proceed on such matters, the economic advisers noted that the administration has the general authority to limit government purchases and contracts to firms that satisfy its definition of "responsive bidders."

"Responsiveness" can be defined to require compliance with wage and price standards," the advisers' memo said. "Moreover, the restrictions can also be applied [as far as the federal dollar can be traced] to subcontractors and suppliers."

Another sanction would be to halt government programs favoring an industry that exceeds wage and

price standards.

The delegations of the other two nations also spent the day reviewing what had been accomplished so far, Mr. Powell said, adding that it was a good time to "step back, reflect, review and analyze."

Mr. Powell's statement, at a news briefing in this small town near the presidential retreat where the conference participants are isolated, said:

"Progress does seem to have been made in some areas. Substantial differences still remain on other important issues. There is simply no basis at this point for informed speculation on the outcome of this summit."

In answer to questions, Mr. Powell said that the progress made so far might be lost in some cases unless still unresolved differences are overcome. He said that this was true because some issues were interrelated.

The White House spokesman said that Egypt and Israel would agree to resume detailed peace negotiations after the Camp David summit ends. A resumption of such direct bilateral talks was a major aim of President Carter in calling the summit.

Watching With Interest

Mr. Powell said that the U.S. officials at Camp David, who include Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, "are watching with interest and concern" situations in Lebanon and Iran, but he discounted

**On Cambodia Front****Vietnam Said Bolstering Units**

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Sept. 10 — The Vietnamese military command has transferred from 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers from north to south in recent weeks and is strengthening its army along the Cambodian border according to authoritative sources.

In addition, Vietnamese units inside Cambodia have recently occupied the rubber plantation town of Krek, an important road junction about 10 miles from the frontier. The Vietnamese are slowly pushing west from Krek and meeting heavy resistance.

The occupation of Krek follows the earlier occupation of the border towns of Mimon and Snoul. It gives the Vietnamese a large enclave of Cambodian territory about 10 miles deep and paralleling the border for about 50 miles in the northwest of Saigon.

Some military experts estimate that Vietnam has 10,000 men drawn from three regular infantry divisions, inside Cambodia.

Still, Western experts agree that at some point the numerically inferior Cambodian forces could be fatally weakened unless new Chinese (or North Korean) aid makes the price too high for Vietnam.

In addition, Western experts report that the Vietnamese are correcting the mistakes they made a year ago, as well as weaknesses in the military structure that the initial invasion glaringly disclosed.

"They are handling themselves better, moving more deliberately and planning better," one source said.

The end of the rainy season will also enable the Vietnamese to again employ their air force, which has been used sparingly for the last month because of the weather.

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**Vietnam Premier Invites U.S. Envoy to Reception**

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Sept. 10 (NYT) — The visiting Vietnamese premier, Pham Van Dong, invited U.S. Ambassador Morton Abramowitz to a gala diplomatic reception here last night. Mr. Abramowitz came and stayed for dinner.

Military analysts believe the evidence indicates that the Vietnamese are making preparations for sharply increased operations against Cambodia when the present rainy season ends in about six weeks.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese are, on a relatively small scale, maintaining steady pressure in what one expert called "a meat-grinder operation."

The intensified Cambodian losses probably contribute to the surprise visit to Peking this week of Nuon Chea, deputy chairman of Cambodia's Communist Party, about all that is really known about him is that he is one of the most influential members of the small inner circle around Premier Pol Pot. His trip to Peking, and then on to North Korea, was certainly more than the "friendship visit" announced by Peking.

The ambassador emphasized that Vietnam still had not withdrawn its long-standing insistence that the establishment of diplomatic relations depended on a U.S. commitment to large-scale economic assistance.

No Preconditions.

However, Mr. Dong and the members of his party said that Hanoi wanted to negotiate a normalization of relations now and posed no preconditions.

Mr. Abramowitz was warmly received by his host when he reached him in the receiving line, but made no effort to continue the conversation. The ambassador declined to discuss the remarks that he and Mr. Dong exchanged, saying that they were private.

He emphasized that he was not empowered to conduct negotiations with Vietnam. Such talks are expected to be held in New York later this month between Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke and the high-ranking Vietnamese Foreign Ministry official, who will head his country's delegation to the UN General Assembly.

**Critical Point**

U.S.-Vietnamese relations are headed for a critical point at the end of this month, when President Carter will have to decide whether to extend the expiring embargo on trade with Vietnam or allow it to lapse by taking no action.

The Vietnamese campaign to improve relations with the United States poses a dilemma for Mr. Carter.

Suddenly with this trial over, a lot of things are happening," a source said. "The Kennedy meeting may be another reason that Crawford's exit visa came through so rapidly."

Usually, U.S. businessmen in Moscow have to wait four to seven days for permission to leave the country, but Mr. Crawford received his exit visa one day after his three-day trial ended.

The sources said that Washington's position from the time of Mr. Crawford's arrest June 12 was that there would be no evade of the businessman for the two Russians accused of spying. Their trial is scheduled to start Sept. 27 in New Jersey.

"The Americans weren't going along with any suggestion to trade two guilty men for an innocent one," a source said.

**Hammond Winner**

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 10 (AP) — Republican Gov. Jay Hammond was certified yesterday as a 101-vote winner over former Gov. Walter Hickel in Alaska's Aug. 22 gubernatorial primary election.

Mr. Hickel, a former secretary of the interior, was expected to petition for a recount after watching his 901-vote election-night lead evaporate during a post-election tabulation of absentee and questioned returns.

State Sen. Chancy Croft of Anchorage was declared the Democratic nominee for governor with a 272-vote victory over former state Sen. Ed Merdes of Fairbanks.

**KENSINGTON HILTON**

Kensington has 140 rooms, all with private baths. The hotel is located in a residential area near Holland Park. There are a wide range of bars and restaurants including Japanese and old English.

**WEATHER**
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For Computer Consultants

## Report Says U.S. Agency Overpaid Aides \$300,000

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP) — The General Services Administration overpaid more than \$300,000 for the services of computer consultants whose qualifications were falsified to put them into higher pay brackets, according to a GSA draft audit report and internal investigators.

By overstating the number of years of experience and pertinent education the consultants had, some were paid as high as \$45 an hour when they actually had no relevant experience, and others were paid at \$25 an hour when they should have been paid only \$16, according to the auditors.

The consultants were employed by Computer Sciences Corp. and two of its subcontractors. A former Computer Sciences employee told GSA investigators that the falsification scheme was uncovered within the company and that management officials were notified, but that no move was made to inform GSA or terminate any employee.

## Overbilled Earlier

As far back as 1976, the GSA had determined that it had been overbilled after a disenchanted Computer Sciences employee complained to the agency. However, the agency has taken no action to recover the money, saying that it could wait until the GSA's audit — apparently drafted two years ago — is issued in final form. A copy of the draft report was obtained by The Washington Post.

The GSA manages all government computer purchases, both for equipment and consulting services. The agency is unable to say with complete accuracy how much money that involves; the General Accounting Office, the audit arm of Congress, has estimated the total at \$10 billion a year.

The GSA has been criticized by own auditors and GAO for its performance in determining if com-

## Disputed U.S. Bills of \$541 Million

## Senator Tries to Halt Naval Payments

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP) — Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., introduced a resolution to force the Navy from paying two shipyards a total of \$541 million in disputed back bills.

The Navy would rather quit

pay the bills "than fight for its contractual rights," Sen. Proxmire said at a hearing Friday on claims filed against the Navy by Electric Boat and Litton shipyards.

John Paul Jones would turn over his grave."

The Navy, in hopes of settling a long-standing dispute over who gets whom how much for past work, intends to pay Electric Boat \$59 million more than the \$125 million recommended by a Navy review board and Litton \$182 million more than the recommended \$65 million.

The shipbuilders had demanded much larger increases than that, says Secretary Graham Claytor, in asserting that the proposed settlement would be fair to the Government and the contractors.

This is not a bonanza for the

## Precedent Seen

The senator warned that going through with the expedited payments would impel other shipyards to demand the same kind of special



DIPLOMATIC LINE — Cuban President Fidel Castro shakes hands with Lyle Lane, chief of the U.S. interest section, as he and Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez (left) greet diplomats.

### Castro Greets Spanish Premier Warmly in Cuba

HAVANA, Sept. 10 (AP) —

Adolfo Suarez, the first Spanish

premier to visit Cuba, arrived

here yesterday and was received

with a 21-gun salute and a warm

embrace by President Fidel Cas-

tro.

Spain has had diplomatic rela-

tions with Cuba since the 1959 revolution that brought Mr. Cas- tro to power. In 1974, Spain gave Cuba a \$150-million credit, and talks during the premier's visit were expected to center on fur-

ther credit.

## As Mankind Crowds Animals

### Evolution Is Seen Halting in Tropics

By Susan Blakeslee

LA JOLLA, Calif., Sept. 10 —

Five hundred million years of evo-

lution are coming to a halt within

this generation, a population biolo-

gist said at a meeting of conserva-

tionists in La Jolla.

Warning that humanity is in the

midst of a "biological holocaust

without precedent," Michael Soule,

a biology professor at the Univer-

sity of California at San Diego, said

Friday that the evolution of ver-

tebrates in the tropics will cease by

2000.

This does not necessarily mean

that all of the animals will become

extinct. Mr. Soule explained, al-

though extinction is inevitable for

many species. Rather, tropical

mammals and birds will simply

stop evolving.

Mr. Soule spoke at the First In-

ternational Congress of Research in

Conservation Biology.

His theme was reiterated by

many other experts in talks describ-

ing the state of wildlife on the plan-

et.

Tropical forests are being cut

down at unprecedented rates. Ani-

mals populations are diminishing

from disease, predation and starva-

tion as never before; as many as a

million species will become extinct

in the tropics alone, which is some-

where between 10 percent and 20

percent of all the species on Earth.

Mankind the Cause

The cause of the problem, accor-

ding to all of the biologists at

the meeting, is mankind itself. Rap-

idly expanding human populations

are pushing the animals into

smaller and smaller areas; there is

simply not enough physical space

for the natural processes of evolu-

tion to occur.

The crowding of species onto iso-

lated preserves will not allow for

speciation, a critical evolutionary

process, to continue, Mr. Soule said.

Speciation is a process by which

two or more groups of animals

within the same species become

separated from one another for

long periods of time. Natural barri-

ers such as mountains or streams of-

ten are enough to isolate groups.

With time, genetic differences

appear.

It is through speciation that the

most important evolutionary

changes have always occurred;

other evolutionary changes, called

adaptations, are often to a crea-

ture's advantage, but speciation is

the driving mechanism behind evo-

lutionary change, Mr. Soule said.

Hurried Reply

"You're right, you're right," Mr.

Hidalgo replied hurriedly, later say-

ing he did not consider the letter "a

formal request" for the expedited

settlement.

If this is not a formal request,

then I've never seen one," Sen.

Proxmire said.

Mr. Clayton and Mr. Hidalgo

refused to tell the senator, who was

chairing a joint economic subcom-

mittee, how much of the \$741.6

million Newport News Shipbuild-

ing claim the Navy intends to pay.

The company itself has been giv-

en a suggested settlement figure,

the Navy executives said, but to di-

lodge it publicly could jeopardize

the final negotiations.

If the Navy knows it and the

contractor knows it," Sen. Proxmire

said of the proposed settle-

ment figure, "why shouldn't the

taxpayers know it?"

Sen. Proxmire said that since now

and the Sept. 19 deadline, he will

tack his disapproval resolution

onto an upcoming bill rather than

entrust the Senate Armed Service

Committee, which favors paying

the claims, to send it to the floor

for a vote.

## Flaine-french-alps the international resort

44 MILES FROM GENEVA  
APARTMENTS ARE FOR SALE IN  
DE LUXE CONDOMINIUMS

Designed by world famous architect Marcel Breuer.  
Flaine offers 100 miles of ski runs, cross country skiing;  
skating rink, heated swimming pool, sauna, 26 tennis courts  
in summer time, riding...

For entertainment, concerts, art exhibitions, cinema,  
night-clubs, bridge tournaments...

• Apartments of 1, 2 and 3 main rooms are available  
at Flaine-Forêt. "American" kitchens including dishwasher,  
refrigerator. First quality materials have been used. Prices  
range from 165 000 F to 550 000 F.

►►► For a rock sound investment call: Flaine real  
estate 23, rue Cambon 75001 Paris - Tel.: 261.55.17. ►►►

## N.Y.C. Gets a U.S. Expert On Legionnaire's Disease

By Harold M. Schmeck

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (NYT)

— The Department of Health Education and Welfare is sending its chief expert on infectious diseases to New York City to study the recently discovered cases of Legionnaire's disease there.

The decision to send Dr. William Foege, Director of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, to New York during the weekend "to conduct a personal review of the entire situation" was announced yesterday by Joseph Califano, Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare.

Mr. Califano said that five known cases of Legionnaire's disease and four strongly suspected cases have been discovered in New York in the last week. He said that 69 additional cases of pneumonia are being investigated in Manhattan's garment district where the infections appear to be concentrated.

Antibody studies of workers in the district, Mr. Califano said, show that about half of the several dozen tested have been exposed to the bacteria that cause this type of pneumonia. This may indicate that the disease has been in the area in previous years. Mr. Califano said, "The bacteria can be identified, the cases diagnosed and 'the vast majority of patients' cured by the antibiotic erythromycin, he said.

The secretary said that New York City will be provided with all the scientific resources needed to cope with the situation.

Sporadic cases of Legionnaire's disease have been reported from various parts of the United States this summer, but Mr. Califano said, although such cases were not recognized in the past.

Legionnaire's disease is so named because of a mysterious out-

break of pneumonia during the summer of 1976 among persons who had been in or near the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia during an American Legion convention there. In that outbreak 181 persons became ill and 29 died.

After six months of intense study, scientists of the Center for Disease Control discovered the cause of the pneumonia — a type of bacteria never before identified. The germ has since been linked to other mysterious outbreaks of pneumonia, and Legionnaire's disease has become identified as one of the important causes of atypical pneumonia throughout the world.

In his statement, Mr. Califano said doctors and public health experts are in a much better position than ever before to deal with Legionnaire's disease. The bacteria can be identified, the cases diagnosed and "the vast majority of patients" cured by the antibiotic erythromycin, he said.

The secretary said that New York City will be provided with all the scientific resources needed to cope with the situation.

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break of pneumonia during the summer of 1976 among persons who had been in or near the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia during an American Legion convention there. In that outbreak 181 persons became ill and 29 died.

## News Analysis

**Carter's About-Face on Gas Bill**By Robert G. Kaiser  
and J. P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP) — The natural gas legislation that President Carter has transformed into the life-death centerpiece of his beleaguered energy program is a far cry from the gas program he first proposed last year.

Indeed, this legislation is much closer to what the president once denounced as war profiteering than it is to the administration's original gas plan.

Instead of maintaining price control of gas as originally proposed, the new legislation provides for the complete deregulation of new gas by 1985.

In addition, it lacks some provisions that Mr. Carter had proposed to tilt the anticipated price increases so that more would be borne by industry, less by homeowners.

These two changes in the bill would have two results.

First, prices paid by homeowners would rise more than under Mr. Carter's original plan, while those paid by industry would rise less.

Second — partly because industry would not face such large price increases — overall U.S. consumption of gas would not be curtailed as Mr. Carter first intended.

## To Increase Production

Instead of conserving gas, in fact, the bill is presented as a way of increasing production of natural gas to substitute for imported oil.

The original Carter plan would have eliminated the current two-tier market, in which the price of gas is limited when it is sold across state lines and unlimited when it is sold within the state where it is produced. When demand is high, this system encourages producers to sell gas instastate, creating shortages like the crippling ones of 1976-77 in nonproducing states.

The compromise now before Congress will not guarantee that such shortages cannot recur, according to Energy Secretary James Schlesinger Jr., although it makes it less likely.

To help explain many of these changes, the administration is offering new rationales for its policies and providing new statistics — some of which have been changed repeatedly — to support its argument.

Last November, Mr. Carter's press secretary said, "No bill would be better than a bad bill." Today, administration officials say the compromise measure is not a good bill, but the best obtainable, and that passage of some bill — this one — is crucial to the U.S. image abroad and to the future of the dollar.

When Mr. Carter declared "the moral equivalent of war" in April, 1977, he unveiled a plan to reduce U.S. oil consumption, and thus oil imports, in two main ways. The first was to increase prices by a new tax on domestically produced crude oil. The second was a series of devices to encourage industry to switch from gas and oil to coal.

Today, the crude-oil tax is regarded as dead in the Capitol, and the coal conversion measures have been weakened. Now a major projected savings that the administration is predicting would come from the new gas legislation. (In April, 1977, the administration predicted that its original gas program would not save any imported oil at all.)

For months, Mr. Carter called

the crude-oil tax the central element of his energy program. Now he says that the compromise gas bill is the centerpiece of the energy program.

Indeed, only once before has Mr. Carter embraced a piece of legislation as fervently as he has this compromised and recompromised gas legislation — the other example was the Panama Canal treaties. The White House has engaged the Cabinet and every ally it can find, including some oil companies. Mr. Carter once vowed, to press for passage of the gas bill, scheduled to come before the Senate tomorrow.

The administration's strongest argument for the gas bill is that the world is waiting for a sign that the United States can take strong action to solve its energy crisis. Without such a sign, the administration warns, the dollar will take a new beating in world exchange markets.

## 'A Symbol'

Mr. Carter has called the bill "a symbol of our national will."

He has also criticized the gas compromise as imperfect, acknowledging its substantial differences with his original plan.

Special ambassador Robert Strauss, a leading administration campaigner for the legislation, has repeatedly criticized it. In a meeting with steel executives, Mr. Schlesinger began to argue that the bill was actually good, but Mr. Strauss cut him off, saying it was not a good bill, but it was the only bill available, according to a source present.

As the content of the gas bill has been altered by House and Senate action, and then the secret deliberations of a long-deadlocked conference committee, the statistics used to justify or explain the measure's provisions have shifted, too. These changes have been a major source of the controversy on the legislation.

Soon after publication of the compromise gas bill at the end of July, the administration circulated papers on Capitol Hill saying that the bill would save 1 million barrels of oil a day by 1985. Soon after

## BEIRUT. Sept. 10 (Reuters)

The Christian eastern districts of Beirut were shelled again today after a brief lull in the fighting between Syrian troops and rightist militiamen.

Columns of smoke rose in the Ashrafieh district, but there were no immediate reports of the extent of damage or casualties in the new shelling.

Sniper fire earlier today kept the rubble-strewn streets of the capital empty.

The rightists have linked the recent bombardment with the Mideast summit conference at Camp David.

Camille Chamoun, leader of the rightist National Liberal Party, said yesterday that the increased military activity in East Beirut over the last two days was part of a plan to undermine the summit.

BEIRUT GUNNER — A boy said to be a member of the Christian militia wields a Soviet AK-47 assault rifle in Beirut.

At midday today, two Israeli planes flew over Beirut at high altitude and broke the sound barrier before flying back to Israel, an official announcement said.

Heavy bombardment of Ashrafieh and Christian eastern suburbs of Beirut could be heard from the Moslem western part of the capital.

The figure alarmed Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., an architect of the compromise, and he prodded EIA to recalculate its figures, using new assumptions. A subsequent evaluation concluded that the compromise bill would establish a price for residential gas 31 cents lower than total deregulation.

## To Treat Emotional Stress

**U.S. Provides Psychiatry For Its Diplomats Abroad**

By William Borders

NEW DELHI (NYT) — The wife of a U.S. diplomat working in Africa, bored because she has too many servants and not enough to do, turns increasingly to alcohol, damaging her marriage and her children's emotional stability.

A foreign-service officer who has served in two hot, underdeveloped countries arrives in another to take up his third foreign assignment and suddenly finds it all too much. He breaks down with what is said to be acute culture shock, and has to be evacuated back to Washington in the first week.

These are some of the many psychological problems of U.S. diplomats living overseas. They are not new, but the State Department is showing a new awareness of them.

"They really care back in Washington," said Dr. Elmore Rigamer, a State Department psychiatrist who travels around South Asia from his base in Kabul, Afghanistan, listening to the problems of U.S. residents. "There's a great new official effort to understand the emotional needs of American diplomats abroad and their family, and that's very exciting."

Low-Grade Depression

"It isn't that foreign-service people have more psychiatric problems than the general American population," Dr. Rigamer said in an interview during one of his periodic stops in New Delhi.

In this five-day visit to New Delhi, the doctor attended a public meeting in which he described various symptoms of low-grade depression, which he called a common ailment among Americans in hardship posts.

You're feeling rotten about this or that, so you blame it on that culture out there," he told his audience of 50 Americans, several of whom nodded in agreement. "But the culture has been there 3,500

years, so you're not going to change it in the two or three years you're here."

As in his other stops, Dr. Rigamer also offers personal psychotherapy, meeting his patients in a cool and quiet, green-carpeted room of the U.S. Embassy building or, if they prefer, in some more private place, such as their homes.

Because American diplomats are very conscious of their careers and their personnel files, the doctor keeps no records on them except for a few personal notes. He encourages patients to seek him out anywhere they want, including his hotel room, to insure confidentiality.

Although Dr. Rigamer will see any overseas Americans, most of his patients are members of embassy communities. But he says that private businesses who send Americans overseas are also showing an increasing awareness of their emotional needs. "We hope if our program is successful, businesses like the oil companies will take up the idea, too," he said.

Reliable reports here and in Europe say the organization signed secret protocols with France and Britain early this year under which AOI and industrial firms from those countries will undertake co-production, in Egypt and Saudi Arabia, of some military equipment.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

## 'A Vital Necessity'

**Arab-Made Arms Seen Near**

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Sept. 10 (WP) — Behind the one-way glass of an unmarked Cairo office building is a brave new world of marble floors, push-button telephones, closed-circuit television and uniformed guards carrying chrome-plated revolvers.

The air-conditioned calm and the atmosphere of efficiency, so rare in Cairo's turbulent shabbiness, mark the place as special, but nothing visible gives a clue to what goes on there.

It is the headquarters of the Arab Organization for Industrialization, a consortium of four Arab nations whose purpose is to put the Arabs into the business of making and selling sophisticated instruments of war.

Since its founding three years ago by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, the organization has attracted little attention. It is run by men who shun publicity and apparently has not produced any weapons.

## Near Start

Informed military sources say, however, that it is nearing the point where it will begin manufacturing missiles and helicopters, which will be the first time major weapons systems have been built in the Arab world rather than being imported from the United States, Western Europe or the Soviet bloc.

Arab dependence on imported weapons and technology will remain high for years to come, military experts say, and nothing in the new organization's program would alter the military balance between the Arabs and Israel, which already produces its own combat planes.

In the long run, however, the Arab arms program could increase the overall level of Arab military technology and move the Arabs toward self-sufficiency in some types of weapons.

Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed, deputy commander of the armed forces of the United Arab Emirates, said last winter that development of an Arab arms industry had become a military necessity for the peoples of the Arab nations to promote their own forces and break the weapons monopoly" of the advanced countries.

Another time, the TO member in San Francisco relayed the departure time of a convoy bound out of the bay for the Aleutians. In neither case do the documents reveal whether German or Japanese submarines intercepted the convoys at sea.

Frequently, information on U.S. war production and deployment of troops and machines was sent to Madrid by the TO network. The recipients of the information in Madrid were the Spanish head of the TO ring and Japan's minister to Spain.

The TO net told Japan that the United States was training 50 Australians, Hindus and Filipinos as spies to be dropped behind Japanese lines in Sumatra, Burma and the Philippines. "Their special training," said a cable from the TO agent in Washington, "is taking place in a bungalow near the naval observatory."

Apparently, the TO ring had informed the United States of the Japanese codebooks from Japan's embassy in Lisbon with one of his own men.

On May 26, 1943, Japan's minister in Madrid, cabled Foreign Minister Shigenobu in Tokyo: "It is strange how quickly the U.S. fleet left about our waters. I wonder if Japanese codes are safe." Mr. Shigenobu replied: "I have studied the matter from a number of angles and I cannot believe that it is a result of their having solved our codes."

Later that same year, the Italian said that U.S. spies had stolen Japanese codebooks from Japan's embassy in Lisbon. Mr. Shigenobu asked his minister in Madrid to investigate and the minister responded by infiltrating Japan's embassy in Lisbon with one of his own men.

The Japanese ambassador to Portugal discovered the infiltrator and threatened to commit hara-kiri.

His staff threatened to resign, denying that any thief had taken place. The matter was dropped.

Departure Time

Another time, the TO member in San Francisco relayed the departure time of a convoy bound out of the bay for the Aleutians. In neither case do the documents reveal whether German or Japanese submarines intercepted the convoys at sea.

On May 26, 1943, Japan's minister in Madrid radioed this message to his skippers: "Six years of U-boat warfare lie behind us. You have fought like lions. An overwhelming superiority in material has forced us into a very narrow space. From this small basis a continuation of our battle is no longer possible."

"U-boat men, unbroken and unshamed, you are laying down your arms... Keep your U-boat spirit, with which you have fought bravely... Long live Germany."

The NSA noted that despite the success in driving the U-boat out of the Atlantic, the fleet as a weapon was never really destroyed.

"It should be borne in mind that the U-boat arm was not in May, 1945, defeated at sea," the report concludes. "The pre-smoke U-boat had been decisively swept from the Atlantic in the summer of 1943, but the loss was made good, and the U-boat reappeared in force. The power of this fact in the imagination and memory of a possible future German Navy will not be easy to estimate."

Russians Fire Venus-11 Probe

of the

**Interception of Messages Beat U-Boats, U.S. Said**

(Continued from Page 1)

But these improvements came late.

On May 5, 1945, the defeated

Adm. Doenitz radioed this message to his skippers: "Six years of U-boat warfare lie behind us. You have fought like lions. An overwhelming superiority in material has forced us into a very narrow space. From this small basis a continuation of our battle is no longer possible."

The report quotes a coded mes-

sage from Adm. Doenitz to his U-boat skippers in May, 1943, in which he had to admit that the battle of the Atlantic was being lost.

Still, he declared that new weapons to regain the initiative were on the way: "By use of his radar, the enemy has now once more gained a few lengths on us in his effort to deprive the U-boat of its most important attribute, its invisibility."

Desperately Tactics

"I am fully cognizant of what this has meant for you in your difficult battle with enemy escort and defense. Be assured that with all my strength as commander-in-chief I have undertaken and shall undertake every means at all possible to after this situation as soon as I can."

"Experimental stations in and outside the navy are working to improve your arms and instrument equipment. I expect of you that you will continue your determined fight against the enemy, and that against his wiles and technical innovations you will pitch your ingenuity, your ability and your obdurate will to dispose of him no matter what he does."

"I believe that I shall soon be able to give you better weapons for this hard battle of yours."

In another message, Adm. Doenitz's demand for desperation tactics by his U-boat skippers comes through with chilling clarity. He told the crews not to worry about the Allied bombers that were blowing U-boats out of the water by the dozen in 1943. They should just use their anti-aircraft guns — which were virtually popguns. "Then the planes will soon stop attacking," Adm. Doenitz assured.

However, both the skippers and the German high command had to concede that the battle of the Atlantic was lost, at least for the present. In 1943 they concentrated on other sea lanes less crucial to the Allied war effort.

'Not Defeated'

Very late in the war, notes the NSA, German technicians did come up with ways to restore the invisibility of the U-boat — in particular, a snorkel-breathing device that enabled a submarine to remain under the surface for long periods.

The crash occurred 15 minutes after the Lineas Areas del Centro plane had taken off from International Airport. The plane was on a flight to Morelia, 120 miles west of Mexico City, when it rapidly lost altitude and crashed.

The three survivors were badly hurt.

The agency mentioned no plans for a landing, but the last Venus probe landed there in October, 1975, and sent back pictures.

19 of 22 Aboard Die In Mexico Air Crash

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 10 (UPI) — A twin-engine charter plane crashed and exploded in a mountainous area outside Mexico City yesterday, killing 19 of the 22 passengers aboard. The three survivors

were badly hurt.

The crash occurred 15 minutes

after the Lineas Areas del Centro

plane had taken off from Interna-

tional Airport. The plane was on

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## The Talkative Mr. Miller

The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, William Miller, thinks that the tax cut in the current bill is just about the right size. But, as he told the Senate Finance Committee the other day, he'd like to see it distributed differently. He favors postponing the January increase in the Social Security taxes. He also believes that Congress ought to pass the natural-gas bill. And, as he said a couple of weeks ago in an interview with The Wall Street Journal, he likes the idea of an excess-profits tax to combat inflation. He further thinks that wage and price guidelines are needed. Moreover, as he has frequently reiterated throughout the summer, he hopes that interest rates will peak by the end of the year and then decline.

To be blunt, Mr. Miller is talking too much. His open and informal manner is highly appealing, and if he were in another office — if he were, say, a senator — it would be an unalloyed virtue. But he is, in fact, chairman of the Fed, with vast influence over present and future monetary policy here and throughout the world. Every word that he utters is recorded, pored over and endlessly analyzed for hints, intentional or otherwise, of the Fed's next moves.

Mr. Miller's commentary on this wide variety of economic subjects is not having the effect that Mr. Miller presumably intends. No doubt he means to convey an air of confidence, and to illustrate the unity between his office and the Carter administration. The White House has stopped complaining about high interest rates, and Mr. Miller is returning the compliment by supporting the president on taxes. But to the edgy and suspicious people in the money markets, Mr. Miller's words are capable of other interpretations. The references to interest rates' peaking in the next few months can be taken to suggest that the United States will not use monetary

policy — that is, higher interest — to combat inflation. The repeated suggestions about tax changes are construed to mean that the monetary authorities have not made up their minds regarding their own next move.

Mr. Miller might well reply that the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board has a public obligation to make his views clear to his fellow citizens. That's quite true — within limits. But the nature of the job, and the current instability of the international economy, set those limits narrowly.

\* \* \*

There's a certain irony in Mr. Miller's candor. His predecessor, Arthur Burns, fed the White House a heavy diet of public advice; it was a constant irritation to the administration and became a leading reason for the president's decision to fire him. But even at his most didactic, Dr. Burns had a shrewd sense of the psychology that governs banks and markets. Mr. Miller comes from the very different world of manufacturing industry, and has not yet had the opportunity to develop that delicate appreciation of the effects that his words will have in places like New York, London and Frankfurt.

Mr. Miller's job is not a simple one. It does not permit him simply to stop talking. Complete silence would incite the most ominous rumors and speculation. But the fine points of tax law and the future of the minimum wage are matters that he can properly leave to the Cabinet and to Congress. His immediate responsibility is monetary policy. There he would be wiser, in the present high-strung and uncertain atmosphere, to make his view known mainly through the Fed's actions. Mr. Miller is a solid and sensible man. But in the money markets, he is dealing with some very nervous people, and the stakes in the daily trading run exceedingly high.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Goodbye, Neurosis

We were as concerned as anyone, perhaps more so, at the recent announcement by the American Psychiatric Association that they are doing away with the terms "neurotic" and "neurotic," in favor of naming specific "disorders."

\* \* \*

Of course, we don't doubt that Dr. Robert Spitzer is right in contending that "the way the term neurosis has evolved over the last 100 years, it is no longer the most descriptive way of describing these problems." And when Dr. Arthur Shapiro says, "You can't identify neuroses reliably," that we need "more specific, measurable, documentable ways," who are we to object?

Drs. Spitzer and Shapiro serve on the task force that is in the process of writing the APA's third edition of the "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders," so their word on these matters will be law. If the dictionary of mental disorders will no longer accept "neurotics," we laymen can only do the same.

But consider the cultural loss: Whenever someone is called "neurotic" or "a neurotic," it involves an implicit act of forgiveness and understanding. "Oh, So-and-so is just neurotic" means "Oh, So-and-so is excessively nervous. He didn't really want to toss the china at your head. It's just his way." Or "So-and-so is just a neurotic" — meaning "He can't help himself. He doesn't mean it every time he tosses china at your head."

By calling someone neurotic we place the

burden of adjustment not on the someone, but rather on ourselves. It's sort of a call to kindness, to a sense of social generosity.

Would the same be true if the "disordered" were tossing the china? We do not think so. To excuse So-and-so by citing his disorder — the specific category of his disorder, to boot — is like excusing a car for faulty brake-lining. Not only can the defect be repaired — it damn well ought to be, and quick. The burden of adjustment would sit squarely on the disordered. No compassion would be asked of society at large, and naturally none would be forthcoming.

Think too of the self-esteem of the neurotic himself, who has long been comforted by the knowledge that he is "just a neurotic" — quite a few pegs safely below a psychotic, but quite a few above the common run of men. A neurotic is an eccentric touched by Freud. Society gives him an honorable, often a lovable, place. Would the same niche be given the sufferers of "somatoform disorders" or "major depressive disorders" or "dissociative disorders?" Not bloody likely.

\* \* \*

Then think of yourself, as the years go by, on your own slow, inexorable decline toward what was once neurosis and is now disorder. A neurosis has company: past, present, and future. But a disorder? There is nothing to share with others. You become withdrawn, obsessive, hysterical, depressed — more disorder still.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other U.S. Opinion

atmosphere prevailing in Russia itself mocks the spirit of sportsmanship the games represent.

With many of the leading dissidents being sent to hard labor camps or into Siberian exile, the question of the dissident may be a moot one by 1980. The larger principle will remain. Can a closed, despotic society provide the proper background for a sports extravaganza based on brotherhood?

The Olympics Committee apparently thought so. Others are not convinced.

— From the Oklahoma Journal.

## International Opinion

### Indian Floods

India suffers bad flooding every year. People usually die . . . Each year frantic emergency measures are undertaken to control the water and rescue the victims . . . Each year something more lasting is called for, yet each year brings a new emergency . . .

There were ample warnings that this year's floods would be exceptional yet emergency measures were slow to get under way. Worse

still, routine flood control is still very far from having reached the point where it can deal with a normal year.

Money is not really the main problem. What is lacking is political will and organization. Foreign countries can and should help but it would be easier to get political support for such help if the Indians were seen to be doing more to help themselves.

— From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 11, 1903

WASHINGTON — Gen. Miles has made several important recommendations upon the occasion of his retirement as commander of the U.S. Army. He says that cavalry has been rendered obsolete due to the machinegun, and that the horse is far less important than formerly. He proposes to outfit instead strong units of "war motorcycles" and "war automobiles" to be regarded as "a corps to open the way for the advance of an army, to obtain information and to reconnoitre the country."

### Fifty Years Ago

September 11, 1928

GENEVA — Declared Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, in his two-hour address to the League of Nations: "The problem of minorities must be handled in such a manner that it does not constitute a menace of war, and the French delegation will work to that end. If any voice from any quarter, under color of justice and equity, tended to revive war, I would say to that voice: 'Silence!' The real spirit of peace is to speak plainly."



## Privacy: Is Too Much of It a Bad Thing?

By Fred Graham

WASHINGTON — If ever there was an example of the capacity of the government to give a good word a bad name, consider the word "privacy."

Then write to the Justice Department and ask if its records show that John Ehrlichman has ever been convicted of crime. Or if Spiro Agnew has ever run afoul of the law. Or John Dean, "Tony Pro" Provenzano, Chuck Colson or anyone who has been arrested, indicted or convicted in the past but who is not the subject of a live case.

The answer will be that the Justice Department will not release such information, because to do so would "constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy" of Messrs. Ehrlichman, Agnew, etc.

In the name of such "privacy" — and — Lord help us — the Freedom of Information Act, the Justice Department solemnly refused recently to tell me if it had ever convicted Mr. Ehrlichman. Of course, I knew that Ehrlichman had been found guilty of various Watergate crimes on New Year's Day, 1975, because I had interrupted the telecast of the Cotton Bowl game to report that fact to millions of irate sports fans. But I went to the trouble of having the Justice Department formally refuse to disclose Ehrlichman's conviction to demonstrate the absurdity of its "privacy" regulations as they were being applied in a far more typical situation.

CBS News had been told by a law enforcement source that a powerful member of Congress had used his influence to steer government contracts to men who were convicted members of organized crime, and that those individuals had predictably ripped off the government. But when we asked if these government contractors did have criminal records (regulations require that all Defense Department contractors be checked for high moral character), we were told that the Justice Department adopted rules in 1973 that forbid it to disclose if any individual has a past record of arrests, indictment or convictions on the ground that this might constitute an unwarranted invasion of his privacy.

When the Justice Department refuses to tell if it has convicted in open court a former presidential aide and a gaggle of fat-cat government contractors, it is a sign that the tides of governmental trends may have carried privacy a bit too far.

Widely Accepted

Until recently, the right of privacy was widely accepted as something that people couldn't have too much of. It had been invented in a law article by two Harvard professors, Samuel Warren and Louis Brandeis, who defined it benignly as "the right to be let alone," and it came to conjure up images mostly of protection from the snooping of government — from FBI microphones under the mattress, from J. Edgar Hoover's secret files, from "Big Brother" of George Orwell's "1984."

It took on a special meaning to many people in the United States in the late 1960s and early 1970s under the force of two modern influences — computers and marijuana.

On the one hand, many people were frightened by the capacity of computers to compile, remember and spew out masses of information — accurate or otherwise — on every individual in the land. On the other hand, the widespread smoking of pot produced a large number of young people with criminal records that proved embarrassing in middle-class life.

This resulted in the enactment of privacy laws in 23 states and the Privacy Act of 1974 by Congress. They differed widely but generally functioned in two ways: They placed limits on information that could be disclosed about individuals' criminal records or on disclosures of information that government held in its files.

It is now apparent that we were all a bit too naive in the enactment of these laws. To most people, privacy was a good word, and there seemed little danger in writing it into the laws in the strongest possible terms. But privacy, like other terms such as "national security" and "right to life," can be used as a right-sounding cloak for activities that are not entirely beneficial.

In too many instances, these laws struck no balance between privacy and other values, such as the legitimate need of the public to know what is going on in the government, or to learn about the criminal records of prospective employees or office-seekers, or to have confidence in the truth and integrity of public records.

Each had received more than \$100,000 in Medicare payments during 1976. It was one of the items that forcefully directed the attention of the public toward the soaring costs of Medicare, and it received wide publicity. But when the time came to release the list again this year, the medical profession went to court — and so far has blocked any further disclosures of which doctors receive huge chunks of public funds — on the ground that this violates the physicians' rights under the privacy act.

Last year a young man from New Mexico died in a fall from the 11th floor of Moscow's Intourist Hotel. Russian officials, following its usual practice, refused to disclose any details, including the man's name. U.S. embassy officials, citing the Privacy Act of 1974, did exactly the same.

### Bad Results

The list could go on and on. What it shows is not that privacy laws and regulations are all bad, but that they can bring bad results.

Even when clearly drawn and properly applied, some of these laws raise troubling questions about the right of the public to know certain facts, even though unpleasant and damaging to some individuals. Do we really want a system in which the voters may not know that an embezzler is running for public office? Or in which a girl's school will not be told that a convicted rapist has applied for a job as night watchman? Or in which public records are altered to state "no record" — when in fact the person has been charged and

## Connally: A Threat to Carter in 1980?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — John Connally of Texas and his lovely lady, Nellie, have been in Washington re-telling the ghoulish story of President Kennedy's murder. Why it is necessary 15 years after that disaster to keep digging at this grave is a morbid mystery, but the Congress insists and Connally has never been reluctant to play a dramatic role in the nation's Capitol.

Big Jawn has always fascinated this city, darting in and out first as an ally of Lyndon Johnson in the Congress, then as secretary of the Navy under President Kennedy and secretary of the Treasury under President Nixon; always in the middle of some controversy with his ardent supporters and irreconcilable detractors; once a promising Texas governor and potential Dem-

ocratic presidential candidate.

Now, at 61, the popular political judgment here is that he is finished — too old and too fat, resented by the Democrats as a deserter, and by many Republican leaders as a pushy newcomer, without even a solid political base in Texas and maybe even as a barrier and spoiler to the candidacy of George Bush. Texas bid us a new generation candidate.

Bud Connally, who has survived

so many accidents, including being shot at Kennedy in the back of that presidential car in Dallas 15 years ago, obviously doesn't look like a has-been or dropout in the 1980 presidential stakes.

**Presidential Look**

He still looks more presidential than anybody in the race, with his handsome sculptured face and his silvery hair. No theatrical producer on television or in Hollywood could possibly produce out-of-theatre casting a more theatrical presidential figure.

He has other equally important political qualities, including Nellie, which even his political enemies concede. These qualities will display again during the Congressional hearings on the Kennedy

assassination.

Connally has a commanding personal "presence" not only because of his attractive appearance but because of his confidence and eloquence. He seems more serious and muted now on Capitol Hill, but on the political platform, he is a more impressive and emotional public speaker in a large hall than anybody else in U.S. politics with the possible exception of Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts.

For this reason, in this early pre-convention period, he is the most popular speaker at Republican rallies for GOP candidates in the November congressional elections, and he is working the congressional circuit with more energy than Reagan, Ford, Baker, Dole, and any of the other Republi-

can presidential hopefuls.

**Primary Chances**

His opportunity lies in the fact that there will be more than 30 primaries in 1980, and even without a solid political base in Texas, he might have more popularity in the primaries among the people of the state, if he decides to make a serious run against the other candidates.

The question is whether he will really commit himself all the way to fight for the nomination in the long, expensive, and exhausting struggle through more than 30 state primaries. If he does, his appearance, personality, and popularity with the business community could conceivably carry him through, but it is not at all clear that if he is prepared to fight like John Kennedy, Richard Nixon, or Jimmy Carter through the two pre-convention years.

He has always put limits on his commitment to Washington — for a while with Johnson on Capitol Hill, then at the Pentagon and the Treasury, but always out again impatient and tugged both by the good life of his ranch and his business in Texas.

Still, as President Carter's popularity declines in the polls, and the Republican candidates are split between older men — Reagan and Ford — and younger candidates like Baker, Bush, and Dole, who are relatively unknown, Connally has a chance in the primaries which should not be underestimated.

In an age of doubt, and fear, optimism, he has few doubts and boundless confidence in himself and the conservative philosophy he espoused. In a field of inarticulate and even ill-tongued candidates, he is still the most eloquent shouting of them all. Against a president who tends to agree with everybody but immediately does not, Connally could suddenly be a more formidable candidate than almost anybody in his party — if he decides to go for the nomination all the way.

**Fund-Raising System**

He is not saying now that he will or he won't — he fiddled with it again here in Washington — but watching him here last week, he has clearly not given up. He has organized his own fund-raising system and has a long list of speaking dates for Republican candidates this year's Congressional elections, and wherever he goes in these political rallies he is immensely popular.

This will not please either Reagan or Ford, or their supporters, but the test is in the end whether Connally tries to overcome all his losses and switches and disappointments of the past, he could still be a formidable candidate for the Republican nomination, and against Carter, a serious threat for the presidency.

### Letters

#### Too Much Pepper?

Now my best (and only) daily newspaper has gone too far. Not counting business, comics, and sports pages (music, and deducting space given to advertising (an even greater must) the Aug. 26 IHT has a total of 900 inches to devote to all the news, editorials, and features of the day. And this, 73 inches are given over to Waverley Root's article on the history of pepper in antiquity, illustrated by a large photograph of the author "eating ancient food with a fork" in Rome twelve years ago.

This amounts to about 8 percent of all available news, general feature, and editorial space that (including page one.)

Mr. Root's piece would be a fine one, in the back of "Gourmet" or in an encyclopedic on food. But in a daily paper of limited space and with a major function in a fast-moving, often recollective world?

MORTON PUNER,  
St.-Tropez, France.

Tad Szulc, a Washington-based writer specializing in foreign affairs, returned last week from a visit to Central America. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

## BUSINESS

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1978

## FINANCE

## Commodities Move In a Narrow Range

CHICAGO Sept. 10 (AP-DJ) — Commodity futures moved in a narrow range in light trading last week, after the Labor Day holiday, on a minimum of outside news that might stimulate activity.

However, a government report Friday said that prices of consumer goods fell 0.1 percent, the first drop in this key measure of inflation in two years, touched off a brief flurry of activity in foreign currency futures and precious metals.

It was the most encouraging recent development in the government's efforts to control inflation. Government economists were pleasantly surprised by the decline, which were not expected and caught traders a bit off balance.

The August decline in wholesale prices was the first since August of 1976 and was largely attributable to a drop in food prices, but there was also a slowdown in price increases for goods other than foods.

Trading in foreign currencies was brisk at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's international monetary market, but failed to come close to the daily limits.

At the Chicago Board of Trade,

## Kuwaiti, Soviet Accord

KUWAIT, Sept. 10 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union and Kuwait today signed an agreement calling for annual cultural exchanges between the two countries.

## Lambsdorff in Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (Reuters) — West German Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff arrived here today for talks on possible economic deals between the two countries.

soybean and grain futures prices moved in a mixed post-holiday range following a Monday sell-off. With some evening-up and favorable weather reports, most commodities closed Friday with only slight changes.

Wheat futures prices were narrowly mixed while corn, oats and soybeans established moderate gains.

Quiet trading in oats maintained a weeklong advance caused by speculative buying that was triggered by lower-than-expected deliveries.

The Leslie Crop Survey figures released Thursday were about as expected and were considered neutral, as were the weekly soybean crush figures.

Livestock and pork belly (bacon) futures ended the holiday-shortened week only steady to firm.

Livestock futures ran up gains based on some reductions in whole sale prices and increased slaughtering.

Hog futures also closed slightly higher on a firm cash market despite larger-than-expected slaughtering figures.

By the end of the week, soybean futures ranged from 3 to 7 cents a bushel higher with September contracts quoted at \$6.484; wheat was 14¢ to 34 cents higher, September 2.12¢, and oats were 4¢ to 10¢ cents higher, September 1.35¢.

Soybean oil was 0.08 cents lower to 10 cents higher, September 26.52 cents a pound; soybean meal was quoted for September at \$70.40 a ton, and feed broilers were 0.25 cents lower to 0.20 cents higher, September 43.52 cents a pound.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT) — The bulls could be heard on Wall Street last week as the stock market finally broke through the 900 barrier, for only the second time in 1978.

It was a week when many gambling and casino-related stocks fell from favor — with a little help from the stock exchanges, which imposed 75-percent margin requirements on most of these issues — as investors moved into blue chips and growth stocks, on the one hand, and airline issues on the other. During the holiday-shortened week the blue chip Dow took several runs up to 900, but in each case until Friday nervous selling that had been planned in advance kept stopping it short.

On Friday the market opened strongly, however, quickly gaining 10 points. After a period of uncertainty, it put on a decisive closing rally, and the Dow finished at 907.74, its highest close since July 26, 1977, and a gain of 14.03 points for the day.

Earlier in the week, in what turned out to be a hint of things to come, IBM sprouted 7¢ to cross the 300 threshold for the first time, while Burroughs picked up 2¢ to close at 87, and Haliburton gained 2¢ to 76¢.

The airlines stocks, on the strength of merger announcements as well as merger rumors, traded heavily all week, and several issues set yearly highs, including American Airlines, Pan American World Airways, and Eastern and Trans World Airways.

On successive days, Pan Am was the most actively traded stock on the New York exchange, with a turnover of nearly 1.8 million shares on Thursday, following an announcement that it had reached definitive merger terms with National Airlines. On Friday 1.4 million more shares changed hands as the airline hit a 1978 high of 10%, a gain of 3¢ in that session alone.

It took nearly two days after the imposition of the new margin requirements for the gambling stocks to cool off, but by Thursday most were quiet and down, although Resorts International Class A shares closed up 2¢ Friday at 123¢.

In sharp contrast to the week before, investors got some good news from the government. On Friday the Labor Department reported that its wholesale price index declined one-tenth of 1 percent in August, the first decline since August of 1976.

This followed Thursday's announcement by the Federal Reserve that the nation's basic money supply, M-1, had declined \$1.8 billion in the week ended Aug. 30. Most Fed watchers on Wall Street had anticipated a rise in M-1, defined as the currency in circulation and checking account balances, of between \$500 million and \$800 million. Some analysts interpreted the decline bullishly, because it suggested that the Fed might be able to relax its monetary policy sooner.

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## Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 7)										Over-Counter Market										Over-Counter Market									
Sales In 100s High Low Last Chg.					Sales In 100s High Low Last Chg.					Sales In 100s High Low Last Chg.					Sales In 100s High Low Last Chg.					Sales In 100s High Low Last Chg.					Sales In 100s High Low Last Chg.				
Kimball 54					MidRes 2					MidRes 3					Purifree 30					Socorin 20					TwinCity 40				
HopRan 72	50	154	154	-14	KingInt 44	81	214	214	-14	MidRes 3	101	274	274	-14	Purifree 30	385	254	25	-14	TwinCity 40	121	114	114	114	Worthing 40	344	334	334	334
HopRan 24	122	144	144	-14	KingInt 44	49	21	14	+2	MidRes 3	12	15	15	-14	Socorin 20	50	139	134	-14	WrightW 22	31	74	74	74	WrightW 22	344	334	334	334
Horfin 1	150	164	164	-14	KirkInt 50	12	15	15	-14	MidRes 3	11	11	11	-14	TwinCity 40	14	175	175	-14	WynnMG 40	2097	2097	2097	2097	WynnMG 40	344	334	334	334
Horfin 20	25	59	59	-14	KirkInt 50	12	15	15	-14	MidRes 3	11	11	11	-14	TwinCity 40	14	175	175	-14	Xerxes 40	645	645	645	645	Xerxes 40	344	334	334	334
Horfin 20	56	134	134	-14	KirkInt 50	12	15	15	-14	MidRes 3	11	11	11	-14	TwinCity 40	14	175	175	-14	Yester 40	617	593	593	593	Yester 40	344	334	334	334
Horfin 44	59	134	134	-14	KirkInt 50	12	15	15	-14	MidRes 3	11	11	11	-14	TwinCity 40	14	175	175	-14	ZetaLabs 44	127	126	126	126	ZetaLabs 44	344	334	334	334
Horfin 76	98	234	234	-14	KirkInt 50	12	15	15	-14	MidRes 3	11	11	11	-14	TwinCity 40	14	175	175	-14	ZetaLabs 44	165	14	124	124	ZetaLabs 44	344	334	334	334
HostIL 56	44	132	132	-14	KirkInt 50	12	15	15	-14	MidRes 3	11	11	11	-14	TwinCity 40	14	175	175	-14	ZetaLabs 44	165	14	124	124	ZetaLabs 44	344	334	334	334
HoffM 24	20	102	102	-14	KirkInt 50	12	15	15	-14	MidRes 3	11	11	11	-14	TwinCity 40	14	175	175	-14	ZetaLabs 44	165	14	124	124	ZetaLabs 44	344	334	334	334
HoffM 24	102	102	102	-14	KirkInt 50	12	15	15	-14	MidRes 3	11	11	11	-14	TwinCity 40	14	175	175	-14	ZetaLabs 44	165	14	124	124	ZetaLabs 44	344	334	334	334
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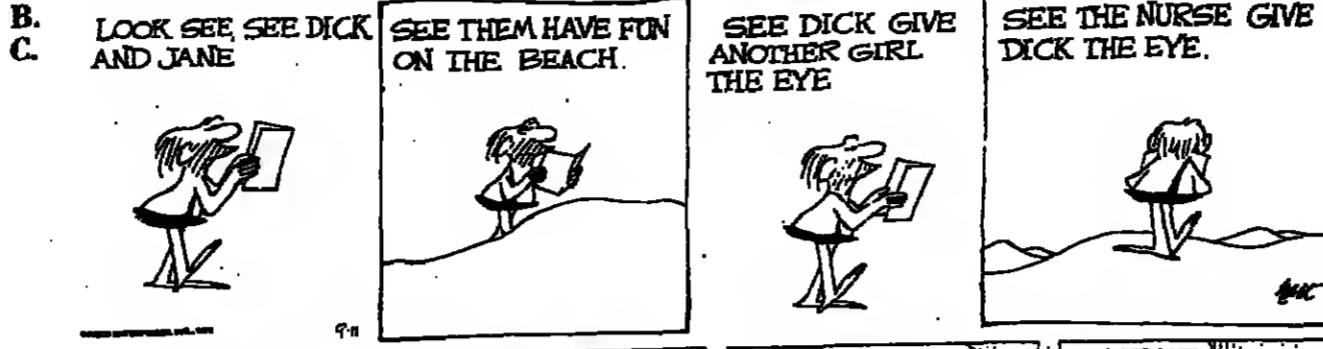
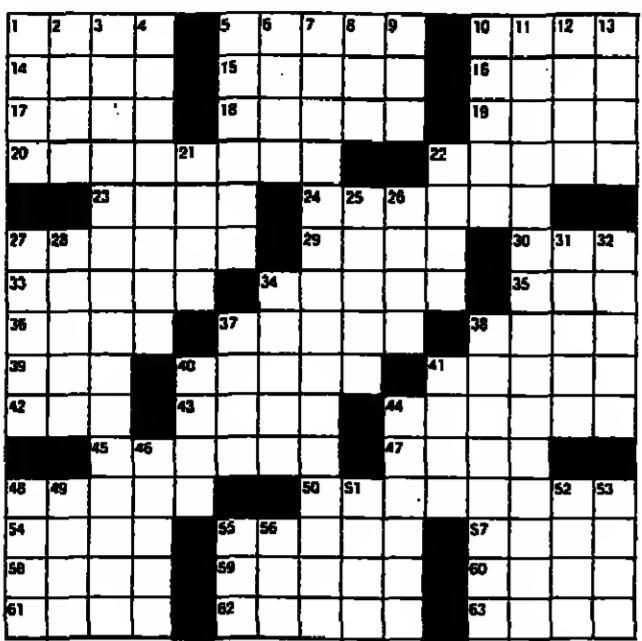


## American Exchange Options

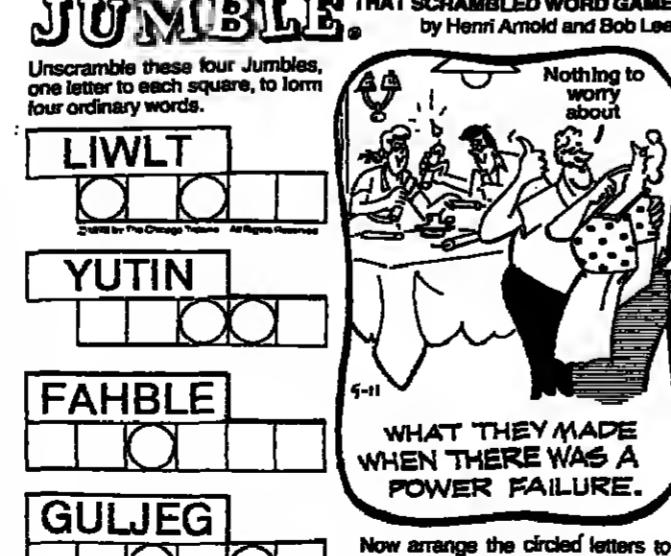
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## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



## JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here: OF

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: AGILE MOUSE SPLICE ZINNIA  
Answer: What a good clothing salesman does with a new customer—SIZES HIM UP

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"  
"Printed in Great Britain"

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# Packer Passes Beat Saints, 28-17, Staubach Leads Cowboys to Victory

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10 (AP) — David Whitehurst threw four touchdown passes — three to rookie James Lofton and plays covering 42, 47 and 18 yards — and Terrell Middleton rushed for 114 yards to lead the Green Bay Packers to a 28-17 National Football League victory over the New Orleans Saints here today.

Whitehurst, a second-year quarterback, completed 10 of 15 passes for 161 yards for the young Packers, who had not won their first game since 1969. His other scoring pass went 9 yards to Rich McGeorge early in the fourth quarter.

The Packers erased a 10-7 deficit 166 into the second quarter when Lofton, the sixth player picked in last May's NFL draft, grabbed a Whitehurst pass just over the line

of scrimmage and raced 47 yards to the end zone.

Lofton leaped to grab another Whitehurst pass between defensive backs Clarence Chapman and Ray Brown and fell into the end zone for an 18-yard scoring play as Green Bay led 21-10 early in the third quarter.

The Packers took a 7-0 lead on the seventh scrimmage play, as Lofton, crossing over the middle on a post pattern, caught a 15-yard pass from Whitehurst and beat Maurice Spencer the remaining 27 yards to score.

The Saints, 1-1, made it 7-3 on a 37-yard field goal by Rich Szaro. They led 10-7 on Archie Manning's six-yard touchdown pass to Ike Harris, set up when Green Bay's

Howard Sampson muffed a punt at the Packer 35.

Cowboys 34, Giants 24

At East Rutherford, N.J., Roger Staubach passed for more than 200 yards and directed three 80-yard touchdown drives and Tony Dorsett rushed for 111 yards to carry the Dallas Cowboys to a 34-24 victory over the New York Giants.

Staubach completed scoring passes of four yards to tight end Billy Joe DuPrez and two yards to reserve tight end Jay Saldi. Robert Newhouse scored on a pair of short touchdown runs and Dorsett ran three yards for another score to raise the Super Bowl champions' record to 2-0 and extend their regular and post-season winning streak to nine games.

After Newhouse's field goal, Staubach completed four passes in the Cowboys' third 80-yard drive, capped by Newhouse's 1-yard run with 3:10 left in the third quarter. The key pass in the march was a 27-yarder to Drew Pearson to the Giants' one.

The Giants ended their scoring when Joe Pisarcik threw a 4-yard pass to tight end Al Dixon in the second quarter and rookie Dan Doornik plunged one yard with 2:43 left.

Steelers 21, Seahawks 10

At Pittsburgh, Terry Bradshaw shook off a hand injury and threw a pair of touchdown passes to lead the Pittsburgh Steelers a 21-10 victory over the Seattle Seahawks.

After bruising his throwing hand against a Seattle helmet in the first period, Bradshaw stayed in the game and wound up with 17 completions in 33 attempts for 213 yards, including the two touch-down passes.

With Pittsburgh leading by 14-10 early in the final period, Bradshaw also apparently talked coach Chuck Noll into a play that led to another touchdown.

Pittsburgh faced fourth down and goal at the Seattle 1-yard line. Noll sent in place-kicker Ray Gervais, but Bradshaw called time and apparently helped sell Noll on a play that led to a 1-yard touchdown by Franco Harris that secured the Steelers' second victory in as many games.

Redskins 35, Eagles 30

At Washington, quarterback Joe Theismann threw three touchdown passes and ran for another as the Washington Redskins held off Philadelphia Eagles, 35-30, despite four touchdowns by the Eagles' Wiltjer Montgomery.

The Redskins were leading, 35-16, in the final period before Montgomery scored twice and had another touchdown nullified by a holding call.

Montgomery tallied on runs of 8 and 6 yards. A 5-yard run across the goal line was called back when guard Woody Peoples was flagged for holding. Two plays later, Redskins linebacker Mike Collins intercepted a Ron Jaworski pass in the end zone.

Browns 13, Bengals 10

At Cleveland, Don Cockroft, the National Football League's all-time accuracy leader, kicked a 27-yard field goal 4:30 into overtime to give the Cleveland Browns a 13-10 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

The Browns won the toss in the overtime and elected to receive. Rookie Larry Collins then fumbled the kickoff for a moment, retrieved it and dashed 41 yards to the Browns' 47.

The Bengals charged from their own three to the Browns' 20 on the final possession of regulation play. However, Chris Bahr was wide to the left on a field goal try from 37 yards at time ran out.

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Connors 21, Nebraska 26

At Lincoln, Neb., quarterback Tom Sorley ran for one touchdown and passed for another as Nebraska scrambled to a 36-26 come-from-behind football victory over the University of California-Berkeley.

It was Nebraska's first victory, to go with a loss to Alabama last week in the opening of the season.

Oklahoma 35, Stanford 29

At Stanford, Calif., quarterback Thomas Lott produced four touch-downs — one on a 70-yard pass play — for Oklahoma, which survived eight fumbles and needed a last-second interception in the end zone to beat Stanford, 35-29.

The Sooners gave Stanford two points on an intentional safety in the final minutes, after an interception by Oklahoma at its 3-yard line, but Steve Dils, Stanford's quarterback, then passed 11 yards to Ken Margerum for a touchdown with seconds remaining.

Stanford then recovered its on-side kickoff at Oklahoma's 31, and the game ended when cornerback Darrel Ray intercepted a Dils pass into the end zone.

Staubach completed 18 of 28 passes for 203 yards and raised his season touchdown pass total to six. It was his second straight 200-yard passing game. Dorsett carried 24 times for 111 yards, his second straight 100-yard effort.

The Giants, in dropping to 1-1 and losing their eighth straight game to Dallas, mounted a brief third-quarter rally that closed the score to 21-17. Bobby Hammond raced 11 yards for a score 3:44 into the second half and Joe Daniel kicked a 42-yard field goal three minutes later to give Dallas a brief

lead.

After Daniel's field goal, Staubach completed four passes in the Cowboys' third 80-yard drive, capped by Newhouse's 1-yard run with 3:10 left in the third quarter.

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Cars burn on the track at Monza and sit on the shoulder after the crash. The race was rerun nearly three hours later.

## Andretti First, But Is Penalized

# Lauda Triumphs at Monza After Big Crash

From Wire Dispatches

MONZA, Italy, Sept. 10 — Niki Lauda won the Italian Grand Prix here today after a 10-car collision at the start of the race forced a rerun. Three drivers were injured in the crash, the most serious Vittorio Brambilla, with a fractured skull and possible brain damage, and

Ronnie Peterson, with multiple leg fractures.

Also hurt just seconds into the Formula One race was Hans Stuck, who was suffering from shock.

Peterson's Lotus was at the center of the collision on the first lap. His car spun off into a guard fence at the side of the track and, with a

full gas tank, exploded into flames.

James Hunt, whose McLaren was halted in the crash, sprang from his car, dived into the flames, kicked Peterson's seat belt free and pulled the driver from the blazing car. Hospital officials said Peterson had only slight burns.

The race was stopped to have the

## Yankees Rout Red Sox Again, Now Trail by Only One Game

BOSTON, Sept. 10 (AP) — Lou Piniella's bloop double was the big hit in a two-out, seven-run fourth inning yesterday and Ron Guidry pitched a two-hitter as the New York Yankees pulled within a game of first place in the American League's East Division with a 7-0 triumph over the Boston Red Sox.

The Yankees, who trailed the Red Sox by 14 games on July 19,

are 38-14 in a stretch bid to retain the East Division title, the pennant and the World Series championship.

In winning three times during the weekend, the Yankees have outscored the Red Sox, 35-5. The fourth game of the series was scheduled yesterday.

After another intentional walk, Bucky Dent singled home two runs and Mickey Rivers singled for two.

That was followed by a walk, a wild pitch, Munson's RBI single and a passed ball that brought home Willie Randolph.

For the Yankees, it was their 15th victory in 17 games while the loss, Boston's third straight to New York, was its eighth in 10 games.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 3

In the National League, at Philadelphia, Garry Maddox hit a single, a double and a home run, driving in two runs and scoring twice, as Philadelphia beat St. Louis, 6-3, for its sixth consecutive victory. Randy Myers' RBI single and a wild pitch by Munson's RBI single and a passed ball that brought home Willie Randolph.

It was the fastest average winning speed at Monza since the course was changed after the 1975 season to make it safer.

Some consolation for Andretti was the fact that the accident to Peterson gives Andretti the world drivers' championship. Peterson was second in the standings and the only driver who had a mathematical chance of ousting Andretti.

With the penalty time counted,

Andretti finished fourth officially, and clinched this year's world driving title by increasing his point total to 66 in 14 races this season.

Stewards Criticized

Back in the Louis pits, team manager Colin Chapman said the crash started when an undetermined driver clipped the McLaren driven by Hunt, which in turn careened into Peterson's Lotus and caused it to burst into flames. Andretti, the race favorite, said the crash was caused by a poorly organized start and "amateur" officiating by Monza race stewards.

"I don't know how fast we were going but everyone was at least in third or fourth gear when it happened," Andretti said.

After one of the cars burst into a ball of orange flames, the other racers piled into the wreckage, one by one, in a matter of seconds and steward Gianni Restelli immediately stepped out on the track and waved the black flag to stop the race.

Peterson started the race driving a training Lotus instead of the one he used yesterday to qualify fifth. Lotus officials said the training car was slower and that Peterson had a definite disadvantage accelerating from the start-finish line toward the first curve.

Another Accident

In a practice run around the track before the re-start of the race, Jody Scheckter damaged his Wolf racing car and was eliminated from competition.

The car knocked out of the race began in a Lotus, Harald Ertl in an ATS, Michael Bleekemolen in an ATS and Carlos Franchi in a Surtees to take places on the starting grid for the re-start of the race.

Drivers whose cars were involved in the crash during the first start were allowed to re-start in spare cars.

Astro 7, Dodgers 4

At Atlanta, Scott McGregor checked Toronto on six hits and Baltimore executed a triple play as the Orioles blanked the Blue Jays, 4-0. The triple play, the first by an opposition team at Exhibition Stadium, came in the eighth inning with Baltimore leading, 3-0.

Brewers 3, Twins 0

At Bloomington, Minn., Mike Caldwell pitched a four-hitter to win his 18th game and rookie Paul Molitor tripled in two runs, carrying Milwaukee to its second consecutive 3-0 shutout of Minnesota, which has been blanked its last three outings.

Eckersley, 2, Indians 2

At Detroit, Phil Mankowski's two-run double led a four-run fourth inning and Dave Rozema picked up his first victory since Aug. 13 as Detroit defeated Cleveland, 5-2.

Mariners 9, White Sox 6

At Chicago, Bob Foy checked Toronto on six hits and Baltimore executed a triple play as the Orioles blanked the Blue Jays, 4-0. The triple play, the first by an opposition team at Exhibition Stadium, came in the eighth inning with Baltimore leading, 3-0.

Braves 7, Dodgers 4

## Observer

### On Top in Wampum

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — We vacationed on historic Wampum Island. Everybody felt superior.

The people who live year-round on the island felt superior to the summer visitors. The people who were born on the island felt superior to the people who were not born on the island, even though they lived year-round on the island.

The summer people who owned houses felt superior to the summer people who rented houses, and the summer people who rented for the entire season felt superior to the people who rented only for the month.

The people who rented for the month felt superior to the people who rented for two weeks. The people who rented for two weeks felt superior to the people who rented for the day.

Everybody felt superior to the people who came by boat in the morning and left by boat in the afternoon. These people were called "the day trippers." The day trippers felt superior to those who had to stay back in the city.

All day they would throng the streets of Wampumburg, the island's only town, blocking traffic and feeling superior about being there, and everyone else would come out of doors and drive into Wampumburg to feel so superior to the day trippers that they forgot how inferior they were to so many other persons on the island.

Even within the well-defined class groupings there were subtle variations in superiority feelings. Amoog people who lived year-round on Wampum, for example, those who could move out of Wampumburg for the summer and take a cottage in Squatting Wampum, a small village over the horizon, felt superior to those who stayed in Wampumburg all summer.

Among summer people who owned houses, people who owned houses on the water felt superior to people who owned houses off the water.

People who had private beaches felt superior to people who had to go to public beaches.

Some people arrived on immense sailboats and tied up in the marina.

They felt superior to the people who arrived on immense power-boats and tied up alongside them. People in immense power-boats felt superior to people in small sail-boats, while people in small sail-boats felt superior to people in small power-boats.

People who had confirmed ferry reservations for their cars felt superior to people who did not. People who had confirmed seats on the airplane felt superior to people who had confirmed car reservations on the ferry.

People who had private planes felt superior to people who had to use the airline, and people who had private jet planes felt superior to people who had private propeller planes.

The eating competition was intense. Those who could afford to dine at the Wampum Plenty Swords Fish House felt superior to those who had to eat at the Sun 'N' Turf Beach Shack. In the home-kitchen division, people who had found fresh corn and tomatoes felt superior to those who had to settle for canned peat and frozen asparagus.

Women with expensive back-hands felt superior to women with ludicrous lobs.

One could go on, but it would only make life on Wampum seem unpleasant, which it was not. In fact, it was socially sound. One night, for example, the Wampum Electric Company experienced a power failure which blacked out much of the island for most of the night, and there was no looting.

Everyone was having too good a time feeling superior to yield to the lust for such base pleasures as trashing the Wampumburg Oilskin Shoppe. In a society where everyone has somebody to feel superior to, the citizenry has too much stake in the status quo to risk destroying it on a casual rampage.

The trick for nervous places like New York may be a dash of this snobism for its forgotten classes. Snobism gives you a sense of social standing. It soothes the blood. A little soothng of the blood would probably do New York a world more good than six or seven fighting mayors.

"The New York City newspaper strike continues. This is a rerun of a column that appeared in August, 1977."

## Alexandra Tolstoy Recalls Her Father

By Randall V. Berlage

**S**PRING VALLEY, N.Y. (UPI) — One hundred and fifty years after the birth of writer and philosopher Leo Tolstoy, his message still is alive through his daughter.

Though ailing in her 94th year, Alexandra Tolstoy still presides over the Tolstoy Foundation, an organization that provides shelter and assistance to Russian immigrants.

The foundation was begun by Alexandra Tolstoy in 1939, 10 years after she fled the Soviet Union and the totalitarian regime of Stalin.

"Soviet Russia has enslaved the Russian people, has done a lot of harm to the Russian people. The [United States] must protest and not make friends," Miss Tolstoy said of detente. "The American people must protest the Communist regime."

To mark the anniversary of Leo Tolstoy's birth Sept. 9, 1828, celebrations were held around the world, and his only living progeny, his daughter, looked forward to the occasion.

Chronically bedridden and plagued by heart disease, Miss Tolstoy, called "Sasha" by her father, said in an interview that the great man "would be so disappointed" in the world of today. "The world has gone absolutely crooked. They don't live for each other, they don't live for the good of people, they don't live for religion, they have forgotten God, and he [Tolstoy] would be so disappointed in the world of today."

Miss Tolstoy was interviewed in English by Steve North, news director of WGRC, a Nanuet, N.Y., radio station. Her statements here are from a tape recording of that interview.

Life for Miss Tolstoy was filled with disappointments.

She acted as her father's secretary and protector, shielding him in his later years from the tyrannical delusions of his mother. She helped him escape the family estate, only to watch him die of pneumonia 10 days later in a tiny railroad station.

"I was there, I saw, when my mother had paranoia and she tortured him. She didn't know what she was doing."

Miss Tolstoy fled her homeland in 1929. Leaving all her possessions behind, she traveled to the Far East, landed in San Francisco, and made her way to Chicago where she was befriended by Jane Adams at Hull House.

After several years on farms in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, Alexandra Tolstoy arrived at New York's Rockland County, where she made her home and established the foundation in the name of her father.

Tolstoy was not in the good graces of the Moscow government and the Russian Orthodox Church.

In 1871, Count Tolstoy donned the garb of the farmer, and labored in the drought-stricken regions of Central Russia, charging the government had shui its eyes to the starving peasants.



Courtesy Press International

The lives of two Russian families. "Anna Karenina" delved into the misery of an unfaithful, ambitious woman. After a bout with depression and the death of his 13th and last child, the 58-year-old Leo Tolstoy heard the voice of God in the still hours of a morning in 1875, and he spent his remaining 35 years developing his doctrine of non-violence, which later influenced such peacemakers as Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"A young man came to see him," Miss Tolstoy recalled, "and he said he was an atheist, and he said something about my father's beliefs, which was very painful." Tolstoy told him, "You had better go, I have nothing to talk to you about."

Leo Tolstoy's devotion to God can be heard in the words of his daughter:

"Youth is going crooked, part of youth, not all ... They could come back to religion, and believe in God, and [know] that God is willing to help them."

Among the numerous examples of Leo Tolstoy's devotion to God and nonviolence: After Czar Alexander II was killed in 1881 by a terrorist bomb on a Moscow street, Tolstoy wrote to the new czar, Alexander III, urging clemency for the six revolutionaries charged with the crime. The czar and his advisers rejected the plea.

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After "Resurrection," a denunciation of the government and the church for feeding off the suffering of the masses, Tolstoy was excommunicated by the church and was dubbed the "second czar" by many of the people he championed.

In his later years, Tolstoy's relations with his wife Soysa became increasingly strained. She did not embrace most of his views and became more and more pyramidal. "My mother died in my arms," Miss Tolstoy said. "I said, Mother, I know you were sick."

"She said, 'I know I tortured your father. Will you ever forgive me?' and we kissed and made friends before she died ... and I was so happy about it."

Toward the dawn of Oct. 28, 1910, with life in his household unbearable, Tolstoy, then 82, made his decision to leave his wife. He would be dead in 10 days.

Aided by his daughter and a family doctor, he made his way to a tiny railway station in Astapovo, Russia, where he was forced to bed with a 104-degree fever. As family members and dozens of reporters from around the world gathered, life slowly slipped from the author's frail body.

Did Miss Tolstoy realize the intense focus of the world press as she cared for her father to the little station? "I knew it, but I never thought about it, because I was so occupied with my father's sickness that all the world seemed insane and uninteresting."

"And when he was dying, he only said two words [three in English]. 'I love truth.' He never finished. He wanted to finish the sentence, but they were his last words. He didn't have time, he died." It was 6 a.m. Nov. 7.

The government and the church decreed no demonstrations, no religious services for him. But the train that brought Tolstoy back to his estate was met at each station by throngs who paid their last respects.

On his 150th birthday, his daughter remembered Tolstoy, the man. "What legend? I never saw him otherwise than as my father. My thoughts about him never changed; that he was a great man, that he wanted only good for the people, that he preached goodness, love, and God — everything a man lives by."

But in the mind of Leo Tolstoy, a man lived by a different code than a woman.

Alexandra Tolstoy says her father would not approve of the women's liberation movement. He would be "very much against it, because he thought that was not the woman's job. He thought the woman's job was with the family, the children, and not politics. He didn't like that — the emancipation of women."

A taurine independent woman, and a tireless worker, Alexandra Tolstoy never married, and she has been very much involved in politics. Would her father have disapproved? "I never did anything against my father," she answers.

## PEOPLE: 'Fresh, Bubbly' Image For New Miss America



The new Miss America knows what her image must be for the next year. "I hope I can appear fresh and bubbly whenever I am in the public eye," Kyleene Barker said yesterday after winning the 58th title in Atlantic City, N.J. The 22-year-old blonde, blue-eyed Miss Virginia, from Galax, is an apparel design and fashion merchandising graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. She plans to study for a master's degree in business administration and open a women's apparel shop. Miss Barker said she is "hard-working, efficient, fairly happy and fairly honest." On the Equal Rights Amendment, she supports the proposal "to a certain extent. I believe in equal employment and pay if a woman can do the same job as a man." But, Miss Barker said, she appreciates "having a car door opened and a chair being held out."

\* \* \*

Princess Margaret of Britain will make a four-day trip to Japan next month and present a medal to Japanese Princess Chichibu for her contribution to British-Japanese friendship. The Imperial Household Agency said that the British princess will arrive in Tokyo on Oct. 3 and confer the Dame Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George on the Japanese princess at the British Embassy the next day. Princess Chichibu has been honorary president of the Japan-British Society for 25 years. It will be Princess Margaret's second visit to Japan. She visited Tokyo in 1969 as a state guest.

\* \* \*

When film star John Travolta arrived in Dearville, France, local authorities had to provide him with two carloads of police to hold off enthusiastic fans. He is there to present his new film "Grease," in the current festival of U.S. films at the Normandy resort. Travolta was given a police escort to a country club where he is the guest of film director Claude Lelouch.

\* \* \*

Mayor Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia is making his film debut with actor Sylvester Stallone in the sequel to the Oscar-winning movie "Rocky." Rizzo's role in "Rocky II" calls for him to present Stallone with a proclamation at city hall. The scene will be shot in the mayor's reception room where he

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